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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/644,286	08/20/2003	Frank William Denome	9001	5790

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EXAMINER

WEBB, GREGORY E

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1751

DATE MAILED: 03/23/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

CM

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/644,286	Applicant(s) DENOME ET AL.	
	Examiner Gregory E. Webb	Art Unit 1751	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 January 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,4,6-16 and 18-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 18-20 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,4 and 6-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

[Signature]
3/19/06

DETAILED ACTION

The following is in response to the applicant's amendments filed 1/9/06. Based on the requirement that the hydrated builder is now specifically defined as hydrated sodium phosphate previous rejections are withdrawn.

The examiner reads the preamble as defining a composition which comprises various ingredients. The examiner considers the limitation directed to the pouch container as not further limiting the composition. Instead such phrases, although material limitations, are directed to further defining the intended use.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 1, 3, 4, and 6-16 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Perkins (US5531915).

Concerning the claimed state of a liquid gel, Perkins teaches the following:

Thickened liquid bleach-containing cleansers for bathrooms, kitchens and other hard surfaces are as follows.(see example VII)

Concerning the non-aqueous organic solvent system, preferred solvent and the enzyme stabilizing, Perkins teaches the following:

The preferred solvent herein is polyethylene glycol having an average molecular weight of less than about 1,000, more preferably between about 100 and 800, most preferably between 200 and 400, and a copolymer of

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polyethylene glycol/polypropylene glycol, preferably PPG 200/PEG 300.

Preferred is a weight ratio of between about 1:1 and 1:10, most preferably between 1:3 and 1:6, of polyethylene glycol:copolymer of polyethylene-polypropylene glycol.(see col. 17, lines 10-30)

Concerning the preferred hydratable builder, claimed source of alkalinity and the co-builder, Perkins teaches the following:

3. A composition according to claim 1 wherein the detergency builder component is selected from the group consisting of zeolites; layered silicates; alkali metal silicates; alkali metal carbonates; alkali metal phosphates; alkali metal polyphosphates; alkali metal phosphonates; alkali metal polyphosphonic acids, C.sub.10 -C.sub.18 alkyl monocarboxylic acids, polycarboxylic acids, and the alkali metal, ammonium or substituted ammonium salts thereof; and mixtures thereof.(see claim 3)

Concerning the claimed surfactant and the most preferred surfactant, Perkins teaches the following:

2. A composition according to claim 1 wherein the surfactant component is a member selected from the group consisting of alkylbenzene sulfonates, alkyl sulfates, alkyl polyethoxy sulfates, alkyl ethoxylates, alkylphenol ethoxylates, polyhydroxy fatty acid amides, alpha sulfonated fatty acid esters, amine oxides and mixtures thereof.(see claim 2)

Concerning the claimed bleach additive, Perkins teaches the following:

The detergent compositions herein may optionally contain bleaching agents

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or bleaching compositions containing a bleaching agent and one or more bleach activators. When present, bleaching agents will typically be at levels of from about 1% to about 30%, more typically from about 1% to about 10%, of the detergent composition, especially for fabric laundering. If present, the amount of bleach activators will typically be from about 0.1% to about 60%, more typically from about 0.5% to about 40% of the bleaching composition comprising the bleaching agent-plus-bleach activator.(see col. 11, lines 1-10)

Concerning the claimed auxillary, Perkins teaches the following:

The preferred silicone suds suppressors used herein do not contain polypropylene glycol, particularly of 4,000 molecular weight. They also preferably do not contain block copolymers of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide, like PLURONIC L101.(see col. 17, lines 25-30)

Concerning the preferred intended used, Perkins teaches the following:

The HDGG and HPDDS chelants herein are also suitable for use for stain removal and bleach stabilization in automatic dishwashing compositions and hard surface cleansers. Typical examples of such compositions are as follows.(see example V)

Claims 1, 3, 4, and 6-16 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Addison (US6274538).

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Concerning the claimed water-soluble dye, Addison teaches the following:

When in the above formula, R.sub.1 is anilino, R.sub.2 is morphilino and M is a cation such as sodium, the brightener is 4,4'-bis[(4-anilino-6-morphilino-s-triazine-2-yl) amino]2,2'-stilbenedisulfonic acid, sodium salt. This particular brightener species is commercially marketed under the tradename Tinopal AMS-GX by Ciba Geigy Corporation.(see cols. 45-46)

Concerning the claimed state of a liquid gel, Addison teaches the following:

The gel comprises a thickening system in addition to the optional detergent components. In addition the gel may also comprise solid ingredients to aid in the control of the viscosity of the gel in conjunction with the thickening system. Solid ingredients may also act to optionally disrupt the gel thereby aiding dissolution of the gel. When included, the gel typically comprises at least 15% solid ingredients, more preferably at least 30% solid ingredients and most preferably at least 40% solid ingredients. However, due to the need to be able to pump and otherwise process the gel, the gel typically does not include more than 90% solid ingredients.(see col. 6, lines 18-30)

Concerning the non-aqueous organic solvent system, preferred solvent, claimed surfactant and the enzyme stabilizing, Addison teaches the following:

A preferred type of non-aqueous solvent for use herein comprises the mono-, di-, tri-, or tetra- C.sub.2 -C.sub.3 alkylene glycol mono C.sub.2

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-C.sub.6 alkyl ethers. The specific examples of such compounds include diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, tetraethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dipropylene glycol monoethyl ether, and dipropylene glycol monobutyl ether. Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether and dipropylene glycol monobutyl ether are especially preferred. Compounds of the type have been commercially marketed under the tradenames Dowanol, Carbitol, and Cellosolve.(see col. 6, lines 49-60)

Concerning the preferred hydratable builder and the preferred intended used, Addison teaches the following:

In a particularly preferred embodiment of the invention the detergent tablet comprises a phosphate builder, preferably sodium tripolyphosphate (STPP). Preferably the STPP is comprised in the rapidly dissolving detergent composition so that it dissolves in the dishwashing machine in less than 3 minutes. Preferably it is combined in a detergent composition with the explosive detergent-release component, most preferably citric acid and sodium bicarbonate.(see col. 4, lines 19-30)

Concerning the claimed source of alkalinity and the co-builder, Addison teaches the following:

According to an embodiment of the present invention an alkali metal silicate is a preferred component of the detergent tablet. In other embodiments of the present invention the presence of an alkali metal silicate is optional. A preferred alkali metal silicate is sodium silicate having an $\text{SiO}_2:\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ ratio of from 1.8 to 3.0, preferably from

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1.8 to 2.4, most preferably 2.0. Sodium silicate is preferably present at a level of less than 20%, preferably from 1% to 15%, most preferably from 3% to 12% by weight of SiO₂. The alkali metal silicate may be in the form of either the anhydrous salt or a hydrated salt.(see col. 40, lines 55-68)

Concerning the most preferred surfactant, Addison teaches the following:

Suitable amine oxides include those compounds having the formula R³ (OR⁴)_x N⁰ (R⁵)₂ wherein R³ is selected from an alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, acylamidopropoyl and alkyl phenyl group, or mixtures thereof, containing from 8 to 26 carbon atoms; R⁴ is an alkylene or hydroxyalkylene group containing from 2 to 3 carbon atoms, or mixtures thereof; x is from 0 to 5, preferably from 0 to 3; and each R⁵ is an alkyl or hydroxyalkyl group containing from 1 to 3, or a polyethylene oxide group containing from 1 to 3 ethylene oxide groups. Preferred are C₁₀-C₁₈ alkyl dimethylamine oxide, and C₁₀₋₁₈ acylamido alkyl dimethylamine oxide.(see col. 19, lines 9-20).

Claims 1, 3, 4, and 6-16 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Smith (US6670314).

Concerning the claimed state of a liquid gel, claimed container and the preferred intended used, Smith teaches the following:

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The term "unit dose" herein refer to a dose of detergent product incorporating one or more dishwashing compositions and sufficient for a single wash cycle. Suitable unit dose forms include capsules, sachets and pouches which can have single or multiple compartments. Suitable unit dose forms for use herein include water-soluble, water-dispersible and water-permeable capsules, sachets and pouches. Preferred for use herein are water soluble pouches, based on partially hydrolysed polyvinyl alcohol as pouch material. Dishwashing compositions incorporated therein can be in liquid, gel, paste or pouch form, but preferably composition in liquid gel or paste form are substantially anhydrous for reasons of pouch stability.(see cols. 2-3)

Concerning the non-aqueous organic solvent system and the claimed surfactant, Smith teaches the following:

Solvents that can be used herein include: i) alcohols, such as benzyl alcohol, 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol, 2-ethyl-1-hexanol, furfuryl alcohol, 1,2-hexanediol and other similar materials; ii) amines, such as alkanolamines (e.g. primary alkanolamines: monoethanolamine, monoisopropanolamine, diethylethanolamine, ethyl diethanolamine; secondary alkanolamines: diethanolamine, diisopropanolamine, 2-(methylamino)ethanol; ternary alkanolamines: triethanolamine, triisopropanolamine); alkylamines (e.g. primary alkylamines: monomethylamine, monoethylamine, monopropylamine, monobutylamine, monopentylamine, cyclohexylamine), secondary alkylamines: (dimethylamine), alkylene amines (primary alkylene

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amines: ethylenediamine, propylenediamine) and other similar materials;

iii) esters, such as ethyl lactate, methyl ester, ethyl acetoacetate, ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate and other similar materials; iv) glycol ethers, such as ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, propylene glycol butyl ether and other similar materials; v) glycols, such as propylene glycol, diethylene glycol, hexylene glycol (2-methyl-2, 4 pentanediol), triethylene glycol, composition and dipropylene glycol and other similar materials; and mixtures thereof.(see col. 8)

Concerning the preferred hydratable builder, claimed source of alkalinity and the co-builder, Smith teaches the following:

Builders suitable for use in detergent and cleaning compositions herein include water-soluble builders such as citrates, carbonates and polyphosphates e.g. sodium tripolyphosphate and sodium tripolyphosphate hexahydrate, potassium tripolyphosphate and mixed sodium and potassium tripolyphosphate salts; and partially water-soluble or insoluble builders such as crystalline layered silicates (EP-A-0164514 and EP-A-0293640) and aluminosilicates inclusive of Zeolites A, B, P, X, HS and MAP. The builder is typically present at a level of from about 1% to about 80% by weight,

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preferably from about 10% to about 70% by weight, most preferably from about 20% to about 60% by weight of composition.(see col. 9, lines 30-50)

Concerning the preferred solvent and the enzyme stabilizing, Smith teaches the following:

8. A method according to claim 7 wherein said glycol ether solvent is selected from the group consisting of ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, propylene glycol monobutyl ether, dipropylene glycol monobutyl ether, ethylene glycol phenyl ether, and mixtures thereof.(see claim 8)

Concerning the most preferred surfactant, Smith teaches the surfactant in examples 1-4.

Concerning the claimed bleach additive, Smith teaches the following:

Solvents having the fractional Hansen solubility parameters described hereinabove are particularly valuable for purposes of bleach stability.

These solvents have very low water absorption, this is particularly important in cases wherein the bleach is contained in pouches, because apart from the problem of loss of bleach, bleach decomposition gives rise to oxygen gas which can cause bloating of the pouch material and give the pouches a fluffy appearance (not very attractive to the consumers).

Particulate bleaches suitable for use herein include inorganic peroxides inclusive of perborates and percarbonates, organic peracids inclusive of preformed monoperoxy carboxylic acids, such as phthaloyl amido peroxy

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hexanoic acid and di-acyl peroxides. Preferred peroxides for use herein are percarbonate and perborate bleach.(see col. 4, lines 10-25)

Concerning the pouch, Smith teaches the following:

Preferred polymers, copolymers or derivatives thereof suitable for use as pouch material are selected from polyvinyl alcohols, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, polyalkylene oxides, acrylamide, acrylic acid, cellulose, cellulose ethers, cellulose esters, cellulose amides, polyvinyl acetates, polycarboxylic acids and salts, polyaminoacids or peptides, polyamides, polyacrylamide, copolymers of maleic/acrylic acids, polysaccharides including starch and gelatine, natural gums such as xanthum and carragum. More preferred polymers are selected from polyacrylates and water-soluble acrylate copolymers, methylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose sodium, dextrin, ethylcellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, maltodextrin, polymethacrylates, and most preferably selected from polyvinyl alcohols, polyvinyl alcohol copolymers and hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose (HPMC), and combinations thereof. Preferably, the level of polymer in the pouch material, for example a PVA polymer, is at least 60%.(par#65)

Claims 1, 3, 4, and 6-16 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Alam, Elizabeth Ann (US20020035051).

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Concerning the claimed state of a liquid gel, Alam, Elizabeth Ann teaches the following:

[0045] Highly preferred examples of these polycarboxylate polymers for use in the present invention are Sokalan PHC-25.RTM., a polyacrylic acid available from BASF Corporation, the Carbopol 600 series resins available from B. F. Goodrich, and more preferred is Polygel DK available from 3-V Chemical Corporation. Mixtures of polycarboxylate polymers as herein described may also be used in the present invention.

Concerning the non-aqueous gel, claimed bleach additive and the preferred intended used, Alam, Elizabeth Ann teaches the following:

[0037] In a preferred embodiment an automatic dishwashing detergent pack is provided, comprising: i) an organic solvent composition suitable for use in automatic dishwashing comprising from about 1% to about 99%, preferably from about 5% to about 90%, especially from about 40% to about 80% of an organic solvent system for removing cooked-, baked-, or burnt-on food soil from cookware and tableware, from about 0.5% to about 50%, preferably from about 5% to about 25% of bleach, from about 0.0001% to about 10% of detergency enzyme, and wherein the composition is in the form of an anhydrous gel comprising bleach in the form of a particulate suspension; and ii) an automatic dishwashing detergent composition comprising from about 0.05% to about 10% by weight of a low-foaming non-ionic surfactant, optionally from about 1% to about 30% of an organoamine, preferably alkanolamine solvent, and at least about 5% by

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weight of a detergency builder. Preferably, the automatic dishwashing detergent composition is in the form of a gel comprising from about 2% to about 20%, preferably from about 5% to about 15% by weight of the composition of an alkanolamine, at least about 5% by weight of detergency builder (such as sodium potassium tripolyphosphate), and from about 0.1% to about 5% by weight of the composition of a low foaming non-ionic surfactant.

Concerning the non-aqueous organic solvent system and the claimed surfactant, Alam, Elizabeth Ann teaches the following:

[0052] Solvents that can be used herein include: i) alcohols, such as benzyl alcohol, 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol, 2-ethyl-1-hexanol, furfuryl alcohol, 1,2-hexanediol and other similar materials; ii) amines, such as alkanolamines (e.g. primary alkanolamines: monoethanolamine, monoisopropanolamine, diethylethanolamine, ethyl diethanolamine, beta-aminoalkanols; secondary alkanolamines: diethanolamine, diisopropanolamine, 2-(methylamino)ethanol; ternary alkanolamines: triethanolamine, triisopropanolamine); alkylamines (e.g. primary alkylamines: monomethylamine, monoethylamine, monopropylamine, monobutylamine, monopentylamine, cyclohexylamine), secondary alkylamines: (dimethylamine), alkylene amines (primary alkylene amines: ethylenediamine, propylenediamine) and other similar materials; iii) esters, such as ethyl lactate, methyl ester, ethyl acetoacetate, ethylene

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glycol monobutyl ether acetate, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate and other similar materials; iv) glycol ethers, such as ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, propylene glycol butyl ether and other similar materials; v) glycols, such as propylene glycol, diethylene glycol, hexylene glycol (2-methyl-2, 4 pentanediol), triethylene glycol, composition and dipropylene glycol and other similar materials; and mixtures thereof.

Concerning the preferred hydratable builder, claimed source of alkalinity and the co-builder, Alam, Elizabeth Ann teaches the following:

[0059] Builders suitable for use herein include water-soluble builders such as citrates, carbonates and polyphosphates e.g. sodium tripolyphosphate and sodium tripolyphosphate hexahydrate, potassium tripolyphosphate and mixed sodium and potassium tripolyphosphate salts; and partially water-soluble or insoluble builders such as crystalline layered silicates (EP-A-0164514 and EP-A-0293640) and aluminosilicates inclusive of Zeolites A, B, P, X, HS and MAP. The builder is typically present at a level of from about 1% to about 80% by weight, preferably from about 10% to about 70% by weight, most preferably from about 20% to about 60% by weight of composition.

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Concerning the preferred solvent and the enzyme stabilizing, Alam, Elizabeth Ann teaches the following:

36. A method according to claim 1 wherein the organic solvent comprises organoamine solvent and glycol ether solvent, in a weight ratio of from about 3:1 to about 1:3, and wherein the glycol ether solvent is selected from ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, propylene glycol monobutyl ether, dipropylene glycol monobutyl ether, ethylene glycol phenyl ether and mixtures thereof.(see claim 36)

Concerning the claimed auxillary, Alam, Elizabeth Ann teaches the following:

[0026] The effect of the solvent system can be further improved by the addition of certain wetting agents. Preferably, the organic solvent system is used in conjunction with a wetting agent effective in lowering the surface tension of the solvent system, preferably to at least 1 mN/m less than that of the wetting agent, the wetting agent preferably being selected from organic surfactants having a surface tension less than about 30 mN/m, more preferably less than about 28 mN/m and specially less than about 26 mN/m. Preferred wetting agents for use herein are silicone polyether copolymers, especially silicone poly(alkyleneoxide) copolymers wherein alkylene is selected from ethylene, propylene and mixtures thereof.

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Concerning the claimed container, Alam, Elizabeth Ann teaches the following:

[0016] In the methods of the invention the organic solvent composition can be in the form of a liquid, paste, cream or gel and can be optionally encapsulated, packaged in a single- or multi-compartment pouch, or absorbed onto a porous carrier material. The solvent composition can be aqueous but preferably is anhydrous. Preferred pouches for use herein are water-soluble, solvent-resistant partially hydrolysed PVA pouches.

Concerning the yield value, Alam, Elizabeth Ann teaches the following:

[0033] The invention also relates to detergent packs and multi-component products suitable for use in an automatic dishwashing machine or dishwashing pretreatment to provide baked and burnt-on soil removal and other cleaning benefits. In one embodiment, there is provided an automatic dishwashing detergent pack comprising two or more automatic dishwashing detergent and/or auxiliary products, storage means comprising separate but associated portions of the two or more products and means, for example electric pump means, for delivering quantities of the two or more products into the same or different cycles of an automatic dishwashing machine. The pack can also comprise means for controlling the relative dispensing rate of the two or more products from the storage means. The pack preferably comprises an organic solvent composition and an automatic dishwashing detergent composition and is used for removing cooked-, baked-, and burnt-on food soil from cookware and tableware. In a

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preferred embodiment the two or more automatic dishwashing detergent or auxiliary products are in rheology-matched gel-form. Compositions are considered to be rheology-matched if they have similar yield values (differing by less than about 50%, preferably by less than about 20%) and/or similar viscosities (differing by less than about 50%, preferably by less than about 20%) under the same shear conditions.

Claims 1, 3, 4, and 6-16 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Bennie, Brenda Frances (US20020123443).

Concerning the claimed state of a liquid gel, Bennie, Brenda Frances teaches the following:

[0049] Highly preferred examples of these polycarboxylate polymers for use in the present invention are Sokalan PHC-25.RTM., a polyacrylic acid available from BASF Corporation, the Carbopol 600 series resins available from B.F. Goodrich, and more preferred is Polygel DK available from 3-V Chemical Corporation. Mixtures of polycarboxylate polymers as herein described may also be used in the present invention.

Concerning the non-aqueous gel, claimed bleach additive and the preferred intended used, Bennie, Brenda Frances teaches the following:

[0041] In a preferred embodiment an automatic dishwashing detergent pack is provided, comprising: i) an organic solvent composition suitable for use in automatic dishwashing comprising from about 1% to about 99%,

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preferably from about 5% to about 90%, especially from about 40% to about 80% of an organic solvent system for removing cooked-, baked-, or burnt-on food soil from cookware and tableware, from about 0.5% to about 50%, preferably from about 5% to about 25% of bleach, from about 0.0001% to about 10% of detergency enzyme, and wherein the composition is in the form of an anhydrous gel comprising bleach in the form of a particulate suspension; and ii) an automatic dishwashing detergent composition comprising from about 0.05% to about 10% by weight of a low-foaming non-ionic surfactant, optionally from about 1% to about 30% of an organoamine, preferably alkanolamine solvent, and at least about 5% by weight of a detergency builder. Preferably, the automatic dishwashing detergent composition is in the form of a gel comprising from about 2% to about 20%, preferably from about 5% to about 15% by weight of the composition of an alkanolamine, at least about 5% by weight of detergency builder (such as sodium potassium tripolyphosphate), and from about 0.1% to about 5% by weight of the composition of a low foaming non-ionic surfactant.

Concerning the non-aqueous organic solvent system and the claimed surfactant, Bennie, Brenda Frances teaches the following:

[0057] Solvents that can be used herein include: i) alcohols, such as benzyl alcohol, 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol, 2-ethyl-1-hexanol, furfuryl alcohol, 1,2-hexanediol and other similar materials; ii) amines, such as

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alkanolamines (e.g. primary alkanolamines: monoethanolamine, monoisopropanolamine, diethylethanolamine, ethyl diethanolamine, beta-aminoalkanols; secondary alkanolamines: diethanolamine, diisopropanolamine, 2-(methylamino)ethanol; ternary alkanolamines: triethanolamine, triisopropanolamine); alkylamines (e.g. primary alkylamines: monomethylamine, monoethylamine, monopropylamine, monobutylamine, monopentylamine, cyclohexylamine), secondary alkylamines: (dimethylamine), alkylene amines (primary alkylene amines: ethylenediamine, propylenediamine) and other similar materials; iii) esters, such as ethyl lactate, methyl ester, ethyl acetoacetate, ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate and other similar materials; iv) glycol ethers, such as ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, propylene glycol butyl ether and other similar materials; v) glycols, such as propylene glycol, diethylene glycol, hexylene glycol (2-methyl-2, 4 pentanediol), triethylene glycol, composition and dipropylene glycol and other similar materials; and mixtures thereof.

Concerning the preferred hydratable builder, claimed source of alkalinity and the co-builder, Bennie; Brenda Frances teaches the following:

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[0062] Builders suitable for use herein include water-soluble builders such as citrates, carbonates and polyphosphates e.g. sodium tripolyphosphate and sodium tripolyphosphate hexahydrate, potassium tripolyphosphate and mixed sodium and potassium tripolyphosphate salts; and partially water-soluble or insoluble builders such as crystalline layered silicates (EP-A-0164514 and EP-A-0293640) and aluminosilicates inclusive of Zeolites A, B, P, X, HS and MAP. The builder is typically present at a level of from about 1% to about 80% by weight, preferably from about 10% to about 70% by weight, most preferably from about 20% to about 60% by weight of composition.

Concerning the preferred solvent and the enzyme stabilizing, Bennie, Brenda Frances teaches the following:

42. A method according to claim 1 wherein the organic solvent comprises organoamine solvent and glycol ether solvent in a weight ratio of from about 3:1 to about 1:3, and wherein the glycol ether solvent is selected from ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, propylene glycol monobutyl ether, dipropylene glycol monobutyl ether, ethylene glycol phenyl ether and mixtures thereof.(see claim 42)

Concerning the claimed auxillary, Bennie, Brenda Frances teaches the following:

[0028] The effect of the solvent system can be further improved by the

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addition of certain wetting agents. Preferably, the organic solvent system is used in conjunction with a wetting agent effective in lowering the surface tension of the solvent system, preferably to at least 1 mN/m less than that of the wetting agent, the wetting agent preferably being selected from organic surfactants having a surface tension less than about 30 mN/m, more preferably less than about 28 mN/m and specially less than about 26 mN/m. Preferred wetting agents for use herein are silicone polyether copolymers, especially silicone poly(alkyleneoxide) copolymers wherein alkylene is selected from ethylene, propylene and mixtures thereof.

Concerning the claimed container, Bennie, Brenda Frances teaches the following:

[0021] In the methods of the invention the organic solvent composition can be in the form of a liquid, paste, cream or gel and can be optionally encapsulated, packaged in a single- or multi-compartment pouch, or absorbed onto a porous carrier material. The solvent composition can be aqueous but preferably is anhydrous. Preferred pouches for use herein are water-soluble, solvent-resistant partially hydrolysed PVA pouches.

Concerning the yield value, Bennie, Brenda Frances teaches the following:

[0037] The invention also relates to detergent packs and multi-component products suitable for use in an automatic dishwashing machine or dishwashing pretreatment to provide baked and burnt-on soil removal and other cleaning benefits. In one embodiment, there is provided an

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automatic dishwashing detergent pack comprising two or more automatic dishwashing detergent and/or auxiliary products, storage means comprising separate but associated portions of the two or more products and means, for example electric pump means, for delivering quantities of the two or more products into the same or different cycles of an automatic dishwashing machine. The pack can also comprise means for controlling the relative dispensing rate of the two or more products from the storage means. The pack preferably comprises an organic solvent composition and an automatic dishwashing detergent composition and is used for removing cooked-, baked-, and burnt-on food soil from cookware and tableware. In a preferred embodiment the two or more automatic dishwashing detergent or auxiliary products are in rheology-matched gel-form. Compositions are considered to be rheology-matched if they have similar yield values (differing by less than about 50%, preferably by less than about 20%) and/or similar viscosities (differing by less than about 50%, preferably by less than about 20%) under the same shear conditions.

Conclusion

1. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

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A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gregory E. Webb whose telephone number is 571-272-1325. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00-17:30 (m-f).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Douglass McGinty can be reached on (571)272-1029. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'G. Webb', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Gregory E. Webb
Primary Examiner
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gew